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November 23, 1905: Inspected and passed the American steamship *Orizaba*, bound for New York, via Habana and Inagua, British West Indies, with 66 in the crew, 2 first-class and 2 steerage passengers, together with 67 British negro laborers, their three years' labor contract having expired and they being sent home.

November 25, 1905: Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for Port Arthur, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails in a partial cargo of ixite.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 27, as follows: Transactions week ended November 25, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	1
Crew inspected.....	260
Passengers inspected.....	110

Only 1 case and 1 death of yellow fever were reported during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Managua—Health conditions.

Vice-Consul Wallace reports, October 30, as follows:

According to all reports obtained from the official and medical authorities not a single case of yellow fever is known to have existed at any time during the present year in the region of Nicaragua, between Greytown and Brito, or at either of these ports. No other contagious diseases have been reported and only a small number of cases of malaria have occurred.

During the months of June, July, August, and September quite a number of fatal cases of yellow fever and typhoid fever have occurred in the cities of Managua, Leon, and Masaya, Nicaragua, principally among foreigners newly arrived in the country (majority Italians and Spaniards) and natives coming from the higher altitudes.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Yellow fever at Panama—Quarantine against Bocas del Toro—Malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, November 22, as follows:

During the week ended November 21, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health: American steamship *Allianca* for New York, November 17, with 70 crew and 57 passengers.

British steamship *La Plata* for New York, via Kingston, Jamaica, November 17, with 175 crew and 14 passengers for New York and 214 for Jamaica.

British steamship *Darien* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, November 18, with 48 crew and 101 passengers.

A new case of yellow fever was reported in Panama November 20. The patient was a Colombian who lived in the San Tomas Hospital, the charity hospital in the city of Panama. According to the official report he was taken sick in that institution, admitted to the ward as a patient on November 11, and died on November 20. This is the third case of yellow fever reported on the Isthmus since November 1, one of which, as previously reported, occurred in Colon.

As no steps have been taken by the Panama authorities to stamp out the infection in Bocas del Toro, a quarantine has been enforced against that place by the sanitary department here. All nonimmunes arriving from Bocas will be placed in detention for 5 days and the small sailing craft bringing such passengers will be fumigated before being allowed to come alongside the docks.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Interisland quarantine period reduced—Inspection and disinfection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, October 12, 19, and 25, as follows:

During the week ended October 7, 1905, quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila as follows: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 12 cases, 11 deaths.

The number of cholera cases for the week showed an increase over that of the preceding week. Seven of the cases occurred on one day. There is no explanation to show why this sudden increase should have taken place. Before this sharp rise took place cases averaged about 1 a day. The condition in the provinces is about the same as reported last week.

Total number of cases of cholera in Manila since the beginning of the outbreak, 210; deaths, 183.

Total number in the provinces, 437 cases, 326 deaths.

The following vessels bound for United States ports were granted bills of health during the week:

On October 1, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Logan* was released from five days' quarantine and granted a bill of health for San Francisco. All persons on board—188 crew, 102 cabin, and 216 steerage passengers—were inspected just prior to sailing.

On October 4, 1905, the British steamship *Changsha*, en route from Kobe to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health after serving two days' quarantine at Mariveles, the vessel completing her five days' quarantine en route to Zamboanga.

On October 5, 1905, the British steamship *Kaifong*, en route from Hongkong and Amoy to Cebu and Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health after serving three days' quarantine at Mariveles, the vessel completing the five days' detention en route to Cebu.

On October 7, 1905, the American ship *Erskine M. Phelps* completed her five days' quarantine and was inspected and granted a bill of health for Honolulu.

Week ended October 14, 1905. Quarantinable diseases: Smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths; cholera, 4 cases, 6 deaths.

No vessels were cleared for ports in the United States.